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TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

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LARGE CROWD ATTENDING REHEARSAL OF PAGEANT

A large crowd of people from Hobgood and Dawson's are in Scotland Neck today who, together with the Scotland Neck people, are practicing for the Historical Pageant which will be held in Weldon May 6th.

A barbecue dinner is being served on the ground to all those in attendance and a gala day is being made of the occasion. The Pageant in Weldon will be well worth attending and it is hoped that the groups from this section of the county will make a splendid showing. The ladies in charge of this work in the county have worked hard and it is hoped that their efforts will be attended by a full measure of success.

Southern Shorthorn Exhibition

Nashville, Tenn., April 29. The Southern Shorthorn Exhibition, Sale will be held at Columbia, Tenn., June 29 and 30, 1921, to which will be consigned one hundred head of the cream of the South's Shorthorn herds from the leading farms of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. A feature of the event is to exhibit the most desirable type of Shorthorns for the average Southern farm. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Federal Agricultural agencies, bankers, business men and farmers are cooperating in the promotion of the event. \$4,000.00 will be offered in cash premiums.

Plans Relief In Money Market

NEW COMPTROLLER SEEKS TO EASE UP MATTERS THROUGH REDISCOUNT RATE

Washington, April 29.—The rather rigid policy of the Federal Reserve Board which has had much to do with the deflation and reduction in prices which has taken place in the past year, may be eased up to some extent to provide relief for the present money situation, particularly as it affects the farmers.

Definite indications given at the White House today that the recent conferences President Harding has had with Secretary Mellon, W. F. G. Harding, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, and D. R. Crissinger, comptroller of the currency, have dealt with the money situation and said also that the treasury machinery was about to be put in motion to provide this relief, but officials without exception, declined to outline any plan which has been approved and will be applied.

Lowering of the board's rediscount rate has been the suggestion most often advanced by members of congress who have carried the farmers' case to the White House and Treasury Department. The danger of such a step to speculation. The steady policy of the board has been to discourage speculation, deflate the currency and reduce prices. Insistence upon the present level of the rediscount rates has been responsible for much of the visible results in those directions during the last year.—Ledger Dispatch.

Mr. J. H. Bryan, of Hobgood, N. C. was a visitor in town on business yesterday.

LAKE TO SEA PLAN CALLED PRACTICAL

(By U. S. Press) Washington, D. C., April 29.—That the proposed waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic is feasible and practicable, is the opinion of the American and Canadian engineers of the International Joint Commission.

The engineers have prepared a report stating that the project can be constructed at a lower cost than was first estimated. It has been accepted as a fact that the waterway will cost the governments of the United States and Canada a total of \$250,000,000 for this important project, to be divided equally between them, but, while the exact amount estimated has not been learned it is said to be considerably less than this. The engineers estimate that the project can be completed in four years. Before work can be commenced, however both the American Congress and the Canadian Parliament must take the necessary legislative steps to put the recommendations of the International Joint Commission into effect, assuming that the commission adopts the report of the engineers. The report must be submitted to the American Congress by the end of August, under the terms of the resolution directing the investigation.

America Wields Influence On Rhineland Commission

Coblenz, April 29.—America's representation on the Interallied Rhineland Commission, while described as unofficial, wields as much influence in a consultative capacity upon the decisions taken by the commission as that of the three allied countries officially represented, according to Mr. Rolyu-Jacquemyns, Belgian High Commissioner on the Rhine.

General Allen, acting in his dual capacity of Commander of the American Forces in Germany and representative of the Department of State, attends every sitting of the commission or, when unable to be present, is represented by Colonel Stone of Mississippi.

No decisions are taken without having been first submitted to the American representatives and in many cases American suggestions have been acted upon and have caused agreements to be reached when it seemed as if a hopeless deadlock was to be feared.

Lately, when the question of the application of the new customs regime in the occupied zone decided upon at the London conference on March 3 was discussed, the British and the French points of view were very far apart. After a few days discussion, General Allen's opinion was asked.

The discussion had been somewhat acrimonious and General Allen, while not endorsing unreservedly either point of view, proposed a medium solution. To the French who were advocating the sternest measures, he said: "You can't get both steak and milk from the same cow."

To the British he demonstrated that better results might be obtained by adopting another course and after a few hours discussion upon details of execution, the commission drafted its report which was sent to the Council of Ambassadors the next day.

The American's viewpoint upon a momentous question of penalties was adopted.

It is the consensus of opinion among delegations to the Rhineland Commission that America's participation in the deliberations of the commission has had a restraining influence upon extremists in both French and German officialdom.

Serious Fire At Cotton Oil Plant

Fire this afternoon shortly after 1 o'clock practically gutted the linter room of the Cotton Oil & Ginning Company's plant here.

The origin of the fire from best reports available at this hour was due to the magnets on the linters failing to work properly.

The fire was confined to this section of the mill due to the rapid way in which the fire fighters were able to get the water from the nearby hydrants.

Estimated loss had not been determined up to the time of going to press.

WEATHER REPORT

For North Carolina: General fair tonight and Saturday. Cooler tonight; except along the northeast coast. Probably light frost in extreme west portion tonight. Saturday fair; moderate to fresh northwest winds.

REFUGES FED BY RED CROSS

(By Associated Press) Teriojki, Finland, April 29.—The 8,000 refugees from the recent Kronstadt revolution in Russia who are quartered in Finnish concentration camps here and at Ino have just given a striking example of Bolshevik discipline.

The refugees are being fed by American Red Cross officers. The other day, one of them was caught by his fellows in the act of stealing a larger share of food than was due to him.

The others formed a committee, tried the man, found him guilty of stealing food, and then appeared before a Red Cross officer.

"Please give us enough guns to form a firing squad," they requested. "We have found a man stealing food and will execute him immediately."

Informed that this was Finland, and not Bolshevik Russia, the committee was momentarily disappointed.

"But he must be punished," they insisted.

"All right," said the officer, "but no shooting goes here."

The committee then made the thief strip, although the weather was bitterly cold, formed a long line in the woods, including about 150 men, and made the guilty man run naked 100 times from one end of the line to the other, shouting "I'm a thief."

Discipline in these refugee camps has been excellently maintained, through the orders of Stephen Petrichenko, the 29-year-old sailor who was president of Kronstadt and the leader of the revolt. Yet the Finnish authorities are much worried over their presence in Finland. The Kronstadt men, while opposed to the Communists, are a bit too radical in their views to suit the Finnish authorities, who have had a "red" problem at home for a long time.

This, and the fear that the American Red Cross cannot continue to feed them indefinitely, has caused Finland to consider various means of getting rid of these 8,000 and the 25,000 other Russian refugees who are in the country. The government would like to have the League of Nations take them off its hands.

When the Kronstadt garrison arrived at Teriojki the men were half-starved. Ten days of good American food changed their appearance wonderfully and some of them, unused to white bread and a diet containing a large proportion of fats, found it so rich that they were ill and their diet had to be reduced.

MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE LEAGUE

(By U. S. Press)

Washington, D. C., April 29.—A news dispatch given broad circulation this week discusses an item given publicity in the U. S. Press Service two weeks previous, to the effect that Secretary of State Hughes in taking up the Costa Rican-Panama dispute sought to forestall action by the League of Nations in a wholly American affair which came to the verge of miniature war. The secretary general of the League of Nations Sir Eric Drummond, on March 4, while President Harding was taking the oath of office, cabled to the hostile governments, calling attention to their obligations in the League of Nations and requesting further information regarding the dispute. The prompt dispatch of a note by Secretary Hughes turned the two governments away from any further commitment to the league, and they promptly informed Sir Eric that the United States had intervened and the League withdrew with the interesting announcement that "in a Central American dispute the League of Nations and the Monroe Doctrine looked to the same and not contrary ends."

There has been much propaganda in the Latin-American republics, attributable to sources unfriendly to the United States, having for its purpose the spreading of the idea that with membership in the League of Nations, and the guaranteed protection of all the member states therein, the smaller countries of the western hemisphere were in a position to declare themselves free from any dependence upon the United States of the north.

Turkish Harem Passes

(By Associated Press)

Constantinople, April 29.—The Turkish harem is quickly passing as a part of the Turkish home. Poverty and the need for house room, and poverty are the causes.

The Turkish pashes, effendis, beys and all the well-to-do of other days whose homes were divided into the harem and xetooorhr, that is, one half of a mansion or palace for the women and the other for the men, are parting with this luxury as they have parted with their carriages, horses, jewels and lands. The peasants still keep a division of their houses for the privacy of their wives and daughters and children.

Many Turkish women deplore the necessity which compels them to live like the "poor European." They declare that they were happier when living apart, that the home was easier to manage and their husbands, too.

In Constantinople the majority of the private houses show this division, but the chance to rent one side of the house, or else the requisitions of Allied troops, has caused families to live together in only one half of their home.

Foreigners are getting for the first time a peep into the more aristocratic of these old homes, until now hidden in the mystery or protecting garden walls, latticed windows and huge gates or doorways. The visit often reveals a charming interior, with room, walls and ceilings decorated with fresco paintings and mosaics showing eses, forests, or rovers of the old empire.

As the homes are vacated their elaborate European furniture, together with much of the collections of brocades, gas samer silks and fine rugs are sold at auctions held in the house or else sent to the dealers or auction room of the Od Bazaar.

PRES. AND CABINET DISCUSS HUN REPARATIONS

(By Associated Press)

Washington, April 29.—President Harding and cabinet are understood to have discussed German reparation proposals again today, Secretary Hughes laying before them the views of the principal allied powers with regard to offer. In the meantime American reply to the German communication was held up while the cabinet was considering the question. It became known that Great Britain and Italy had not definitely rejected the German offer as unacceptable as a basis for negotiations, but is understood that the French and Belgium views as transmitted to Secretary Hughes were that the terms were acceptable, according to information in usually well informed quarters. Secretary Hughes is still hopeful that negotiations between the allies and Germany can be reopened.

Washington, April 29.—The adoption of the Knox Peace Resolution would be an attempt to dictate international policies of President Harding, Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of Foreign Relations charged in Senate.

Paris, April 29.—Premier Briand, it was declared in official circles today, is going to London ready to consider any serious new proposals made by Germany, but not until first having in hand further pledges as a guarantee that proposals would be made good; consequently, it is not expected that any new offers Germany might make in London would prevent the extension of the occupation of German territory.

Foreign Industrial Conditions

(By U. S. Press)

Washington, D. C., April 29.—Agents and experts of the United States who have been investigating economic and industrial conditions in Central Europe have reported that Germany's industrial system has been largely restored to a condition of its pre-war vigor and that much of the distress in Great Britain resulting in unemployment and labor unrest is due to the large importation of German goods. The reports form the basis of further apprehensions in this country of the disorganization of markets, the spread of unemployment and demoralization in manufacturing industries, which would be the inevitable consequences of an influx of German goods.

The Washington Post says that "Germany is playing a shrewd game to obtain the commercial control of the world's markets in the opinion of the economic control of the world's markets in the opinion of the economic experts of the government, and it would be optimistic to say that Congress has as yet devised no system to protect the American producer and workingman against Germany, although both Senate and House are paying particular attention to this problem."

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED TO CHINESE RELIEF FUND

Formerly contributed and sent in from other sources	\$35.80
TO COMMONWEALTH	
Cash	\$3.00
Dr. O. F. Smith	\$5.00
Cash	\$1.80
Total	\$9.50

Millionaire Hobo Asks For Relief

(By Associated Press)

Chicago, Ill., April 29.—James Eads How, millionaire hobo and staff, are here for the International Unemployed conference. How estimates the number of jobless in this country at five million. The conference is expected to ask President Harding to take action to relieve this economic situation.

To Take Up Allied Debt

(By U. S. Press)

Washington, D. C., April 29.—Negotiations for refunding vast loans extended by the United States to allied European countries during the world war may be looked for in the immediate future, according to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. This revelation came in response to queries as to the policy of Lord Chalmers, British agent, who is about to visit the United States. Mr. Mellon says that the case of Great Britain, our heaviest debtor, will likely be considered first. Arrangements for refunding made at this initial conference will serve as a precedent for proceedings with representatives from France, Italy, and other nations owing the United States great sums. No general international conference is contemplated.

BANKS SUBSCRIBE FOR STOCK IN FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATION

New York, April 29.—Governor Davis of Ohio, according to word just received by the Committee an Organization of the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, has signed the bill permitting state banks, trust companies and other important corporations in that commonwealth to invest in the capital stock of corporations organized under the Edge Act. This makes a total of twelve states which within the past few weeks have taken such enabling action. The Florida senate has just passed an enabling act of this nature. A similar bill has passed both houses of the New York legislature without opposition and awaits only the governor's signature. Legislation of this character is being favorably considered in other states, of which there are 17, where legal technicalities made such legislation necessary.

Special importance is attached to the action in Ohio in view of the sessions at Cleveland next week of the National Foreign Trade convention, at which particular attention will be paid to the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, the largest of the companies to be organized under the Edge Act to extend long-term credits to foreign buyers of American goods and to American exporters. The corporation's organization committee states that good progress is being made in the formation of the corporation, which, with a capital of \$100,000,000 and surplus of \$5,000,000 will bring into existence financial machinery, nation-wide in scope and under the supervision of the Federal Reserve Board to check the present furry in American exports and, in addition, to help to place the country's foreign trade on a permanently satisfactory basis.

COTTON MARKET

May	12.13
July	12.65
October	13.28
December	13.61
January	13.87